

Daily Eagle

D. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

There Are No More Trusts.

A "trust" is a combination of incorporated interests, or of corporate bodies, engaged in the same line, in which the stockholders resign their respective directorships into the hands of a trustee, or trustees, who cast the stockholders' vote, controls the interests as one, and divides up the profits pro rata among the original stockholders. The Sherman law wiped out this character of "trust," and that is what Mark Hanna and Roosevelt mean when they say that there are no trusts. These gentlemen do not assert that there are no combinations of capital, which combinations in being legal are none the less oppressive and therefore wrong. What the Republicans in congress offered to do was to submit an amendment of the federal constitution to the legislatures of the states whereby these combinations could be rendered unlawful. But the Democrats tell back on the old states rights doctrine, preventing the necessary two-thirds majority. It is this nullification crowd which is now shrieking against the "trust." The howl is insincere. Jones, the chairman of the Democratic national committee, declares that the great cotton combine, of which he is a stockholder and director, is not a "trust." That is true, technically, but it is a corporate combine which is to all intents a "trust," yet being a corporation it cannot be reached by law. It is a big monopoly which can only be reached by such an amendment to the federal constitution as is advocated by the Republican majority of congress. There are about one hundred and ten of these big incorporated capital combines, all in the nature of pools, now existing in the United States, including fourteen under the head of food products, such as beet sugar, fisheries, ice, glucose, biscuit, salt, starch, baking powder, flour, beef, etc.; twelve under the head of distilling and brewing; five under the head of tobacco; six under the head of paper mills; six under the head of textile industries; besides there are combines of glass, chemicals and oils, iron and steel, electrical appliances, metals and coal, terminal monopolies, etc., nearly all of which are protected by patents, the aggregated capitalization of all these running into the hundreds of millions, with a bonded indebtedness of hundreds of millions additional, the greatest being that of the United States Milling company, whose capital is thirty-five million dollars, but whose bonded indebtedness is seventy-five millions of dollars. The Standard Oil company's capitalization is \$75,000,000, with no bonded indebtedness, and that of the cotton yarn company \$30,000,000 and no bonded indebtedness, and so on.

These are days of great things, and great things are things to be proud of, so long as they are only beneficial, and not oppressive. The bigger the thing the better so long as it is not a monopoly. It is the monopoly which must be reached and squelched, and there is but the one way to do it, and that is the way advocated by the Republican majority of the last congress, by an amendment to the federal constitution which shall warrant effective legal measures and methods. Competition is not only the life of trade but in competition the consumer finds his only protection against extortion and robbery. The Republican party believes in big things, but it is against Croker's ice monopoly, against Chairman Jones' cotton monopoly, and against every scheme or combination in restraint of trade and of open competition. As for the howl set up and kept up by the Democratic orators and papers against "trusts," it is a hypocritical, vote-catching insincerity, as was evinced by the attitude of the members of that party in the last session of congress when the Republicans urged the only plan or measure that can prove effective against monopoly.

The Dark and Bloody Ground.

The Kentucky Republican who falls into the hands of Kentucky Democrats is in hard luck. A family or neighborhood row down in Kentucky is called a feud, and a feud is the signal for shooting. These Kentuckians pride themselves on their prowess with the pistol. They shoot at each other at the drop of the hat. Some crack, wild to avenge the wrong of an outrageous election law, shot its author, Goebel, and the shot killed him. Goebel dead, buried and out of the way, Kentucky revenge was demanded by the Democrats. They started out to hang the man who was really elected governor over Goebel, but he got out of the state. Then they found another Republican official guilty of the crime, and his neck is now waiting to be stretched. Having proved one man guilty of murdering Goebel, they want to prove that he was shot by them. Goebel's body must have been as full of holes as a pepper box, for they have indicted dozens of fellows for the deed. One Henry Yountsey, now on trial, has gone insane over the accusation. They have a solid Democratic jury empaneled against him and notwithstanding his mental and physical prostration, he is dragged in his bed to the door of the court room every day and his trial goes on all the same. The judge in the case declares the trial shall proceed though the rafters of heaven fall in. Of course poor Yountsey will be convicted, but being insane he will not realize the injustice nor comprehend the meaning of the gallows act which will end his earthly career. Kentucky people are held to be the most social people in the world and the kindest-hearted, but the one fact is hard to reconcile with the other. The killing of Goebel was murder, but the conviction and execution of an insane man will be a greater crime in that it would be murder in the name of justice.

Kansas, the Great Wheat and Wheat State.

Much is said of Kansas wheat yields, but Kansas raises other things besides wheat, things in which there is a wider margin of profit. Her corn fields are her real glory, for these mean meal, mean fat hogs and fat cattle and fat sheep. The hay crop of Kansas, cured from native grass, foots up millions annually, besides there are her oat and kafir corn and millet and sorghum-fodder crops, not to mention fruits. The secretary of the state board of agriculture gives out his figures for Kansas live-stock for the year ending March 1.

The value returned for animals slaughtered or sold for that purpose in the year named is \$74,731,888, or 75 per cent greater than in 1899, and the largest value in the history of the state. In 1894 the value was \$36,392,037, since when there has been a handsome increase each year, aggregating a total gain of \$17,739,851, or 48.5 per cent.

The value of poultry and eggs marketed within the year was \$5,060,000, a gain over 1899 of 19.3 per cent, and likewise the largest value ever reported for the state. There has been an increase annually in the value of poultry and

eggs marketed since 1895, and the total gain made during the five years is 22.65 per cent, or \$1,745,265, the largest increase being in 1900.

The combined values of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter and of poultry and eggs sold in the year 1900 were \$80,882,220, and for the five years (1896-1900) they aggregate \$349,566,683, making an annual average of \$49,952,136.

The Suit Will Probably Be Abandoned.

It must be evident to the Democratic state central committee by this time that it bit off more than it can chew in instituting that suit against Treasurer Grimes, charging him with malfeasance in office, the conversion of the public funds to private use, and the like, in the way of pocketing interest on the current balances of bank deposits. Grimes swears that he is not guilty, and all the bank officers swear that they have not been guilty, and the Democratic state central committee is left in a hole unless they can prove that Grimes and the bank officers criminally prevaricated. That is going to prove a difficult undertaking. A failure to at least cast suspicion upon Grimes, to say nothing of proving wrong-doing, will inevitably react in his favor, probably resulting in his leading the ticket. His friends and bondsmen will be much disappointed if his official acts should be smirched in the least.

May Not Exceed Seventy-Three Millions.

The latest estimate or statement made by Superintendent Merriam of the Census Bureau, is now some weeks old. Then he thought that the partial count indicated a total population for the United States of about 76,000,000, rather more than less. In the light of later returns it is increasingly difficult to understand how so large a total can be expected.

In the first 155 cities reported in full, that number including nearly all of those having a population of more than 25,000 apiece, the aggregate increase since 1890 was a little less than the gain in the same cities for the ten years from 1880 to 1890. This fact certainly pointed to a smaller total growth in the country at large than the one scored in the earlier decade. The cities had a much greater share of the population to build on in the last ten years than they ever had in any earlier like period. Besides, they have done much annexing of outside territory since 1890.

Within the past fortnight the population of three entire states has been announced, and though two of them are small and have a modest population, the three are so well placed to represent different sections of the country that the figures from these three states can hardly indicate a general result widely different from that which the full returns will show. If they are true guides then the country has made a decidedly smaller total increase in population in the last decade than it did in the previous ten years, and the present number of inhabitants cannot be over 73,000,000.

The Choctaw to be Rapidly Extended.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railway will be extended to a connection with the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, line which line reaches El Paso, Texas. The right of way agents have commenced to purchase the right of way for the extension of that road toward Amarillo and New Mexico. The amount that has been appropriated for the extension will build thirty-six miles at once and will carry the work until after the election in November. The money is taken from the surplus of the road's earnings, and after the election there will be a meeting held by the stockholders and directors at Philadelphia for the purpose of issuing bonds for the completion of the extension, some 300 miles. This meeting and the extension is subject to the results of the election and its influences on the financial work. Work on the thirty-six miles is to commence at once.

Latins Make Poor Anglo Saxons.

The Cuban is a cross and a crisscross between Cubans and Spaniards. The class which will control Cuba when the hand of the United States shall have been withdrawn will be that of the Spanish-Cuban. A report made to the War department by General Fitzhugh Lee indicates that the routing out of old Spanish ways has not yet been accomplished in Cuba, even in the courts. He cites as an example the cases of fifteen employees of the custom house who were arrested last December for trying to defraud the government. The trial did not begin until last June, and after two months resulted in the acquittal of all the prisoners, despite the fact that one of them had confessed and ample proof had been offered.

If McKinley Is Elected the War Will End.

Tom Hayson of Burlingame, Kansas, commanding a company in the Philippines, writes to his brother as follows: "Do your best—do everything you can—to help defeat Bryan. Bryan's utterances are the cause of the continuance of this war. The Tanais think that when Bryan is elected the soldiers who are stationed in the Philippines will all be tried and shot for taking part in the war. They claim that Bryan promised this. Thank God that election is close at hand, for with the reelection of William McKinley the troubles here will cease."

Bryan has never been connected with a big factory; the actual operation of a railroad or any large concern. If he had he would save off on his remarks about the employer intimidating his employees to vote the employer's way.

Great crowds of people are turning out to hear Hanna and applaud him. Hanna is no orator. The reason people applaud him is that he has been abused so long without losing his temper that people have come to like him.

The part the south is taking in this campaign is about as exciting as a butterfly fight. Why don't the south wake up, throw off its prejudices and take a plunge in the nineteenth century?

Tammany is cheek by jowl with most of the corporations of New York. The reason Tammany hates Roosevelt is because he put the franchise tax law on the corporations.

Hanna is not much on making a speech, but when interrupters in the audience turn it into an argumentative conversation Hanna feels perfectly at home.

Whenever the downer express issues an edict that doesn't work well she has old Li Hung Chang come out and say it was forged.

General Closs is very old and is growing weaker and weaker. When he passes the light for Cuban leadership will open up.

Prince Hohenzollern is no longer prime minister in Germany. He didn't have action enough to suit Emperor William.

No man before the American public ever excelled Roosevelt in making a complete statement clear and brief.

In about two weeks more 1901 will begin to loom up in Bryan's brain above all other dates.

Roosevelt stopped only one rock in Ohio. To Roosevelt his trip must be growing tedious.

Everyone is glad that the Pennsylvania miners' strike is over. A peaceful strike.

Bryan is a heap more excited about the election than most of his followers.

The times are so good that even a strike cannot last long.

By Way of Calcutta.

John Montgomery was desperately in love with Alice Blair. At 18 it was his first experience of the tender passion, and love, like measles, is apt to strike in when taken late in life. A fair amount of self-confidence and aided materially to his success as a business man; in his intercourse with Miss Blair that attribute deserted him, and he found himself wholly unable to tell her his love and ask her to marry him. John told himself that he had no cause for such timidity; if Miss Blair did not openly favor his suit, at least she had not refused to see him. Moreover, her father and mother were as cordial, always, as heart could desire. All this to no purpose; opportunity still eluded him a cowardly man.

At last, disgusted with himself, he resolved to write his pen should prove more facile than his tongue. Even then, he found difficulty in expressing himself, and wrote half a dozen epistles before he produced one to suit him. That was really a model, sufficiently tender, yet still her love and ask her to marry him. John thought himself how dreadful it would be to receive a letter so utterly refusal. Thereupon the letter was opened and rewritten, with the addition, "I shall hope for a speedy answer. Your sincere admirer, John Montgomery."

John told himself that it would be unreasonable to expect a reply within less than twenty-four hours, and waited patiently enough for that length of time. The reply did not come, and as mail time after mail time passed with a like result he grew restless and nervous, then despairing. Meanwhile he kept away from the whole Blair family.

When, within a week of the posting of his unanswered letter, it became necessary for one of his firm to go to England on important affairs he accepted the mission with eagerness and set sail without saying good-by to Miss Blair. With a few days before he returned, Montgomery returned. Absence, in his case, had failed to conquer love, but time and attention to business had taught him prudence. One of his first acts was to call on the Blairs. He was told at the door that the ladies were out, and, disappointed, left his card.

A day later, as John was passing a street, he caught sight of Alice Blair coming down the intersecting street. Joyfully he altered his course and hastened to meet her, advancing with lifted hat and extended hand. "Hello," she said, and then, looking at him, she said, "Dear Sir: The enclosed note has just reached me, securely gummed, face downwards, to the back of a letter to your father. I have cut it out, and returned it to him. I have also cut out a letter falling upon the other in the pillar box, they stuck fast, and so I have written to you from Calcutta. I deciphered your address with some difficulty, and forward your note, hoping that the delay may have caused you no serious inconvenience. Truly yours, ALICE BLAIR."

"Hobson Bros., Bankers and Brokers, Calcutta, B. I."

John cut Miss Blair's note open carefully, and read the address.

"I shall be at home, to you only, this evening at 8:30. Yours, ALICE."

He looked at the date of the precious missive, then at the address on his desk. Miss Blair's answer had taken more than eleven weeks to reach him. John seized his hat and coat.

"What a man," said he, as he hurried past the partner, "I am out on an important business, and he vanished into the elevator before Wright could answer."

Mr. Hobson's kind communication was duly acknowledged with thanks. Six months later, when that gentleman received a box of wedding cake and the announcement of Miss Alice Blair's marriage to John Montgomery, he was not a little surprised to find that the bride and groom were together and smiling, although the mercury in the shade stood at 120 degrees.

Silencing the Barber.

The bald-headed man with four days' growth of beard on his chin entered the barber's shop and sat down in one of the operating chairs.

"No!" growled the man in the chair. "I want to be measured for a suit of clothes."

"This isn't a tailor's shop, sir."

"What is it?"

"It's a barber's shop."

"What work do you do in this shop?"

"Cut and trim hair, sir."

"Do you think a man with no hair on his head would come here to have his hair cut?"

"No, sir."

"Then, presuming me to be a sane man, but half-shaved, what would you naturally suppose I came for?"

"For a shave, sir."

"Then, why did you ask me if I wanted a shave when I took a seat in your chair? Why didn't you go to work?"

"If some of you barbers would cultivate a habit of inferring from established data, instead of developing such wonderful conversational powers, it would be of material aid in advancing you in your chosen vocation and of expediting your profits. Do you comprehend?"

"Yes, sir," replied the man, as he began to shave his customer's head.

Fair Play in Cartoons.

Speaking of cartoons, the New York Mail and Express says: "American fair play has done more for the cartoonist than any other art form. It has given him a place in the world of letters, and it has given him a place in the world of letters."

When he goes further it takes his punishment and his victim's revenge out of the latter's hands and does them mutually. Political cartooning is a crime against the public mind, and it is one of the most common and salutary phenomena of the national life. It is no more a crime than the cartoonist's pen."

Coarse malice in cartooning comes back as surely as coarse malice in verbal assault, on the publication, the cartoonist and the cartoonist's interest is vented. A witless cartoon of Lincoln in 1860 came back a generation afterward to rally the indignation of the nation, and it was a senseless attack on Grant, made during the civil war, was sufficient a generation afterward to frustrate the sublimation of one of our foremost public men."

Her Idea of It.

"A young girl I know," said an ardent woman Republican, "was expelling in my presence the other day upon what she called 'impertinence.' I told her that she was impertinent, and she said, 'I am not impertinent, I am just a Republican.'"

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Outline of Oklahoma.

Dennis Flynn speaks at Alva this afternoon and at Byron, Woods county, to-night.

All through southern Kansas and Oklahoma there is still a scarcity of farm hands.

In nearly all the stent nights in Oklahoma the question of "nerves" is dragged into the campaign.

Grandma Shortwell of Cushing is pleading a quilt for each of her grandchildren, who number twenty-five.

Bob Forrest and Bill Cross, it is said, say that Bob Neff has made a poor campaign, upon the whole.

George Miller, a laborer whose home was in here, committed suicide at Oklahoma City by taking laudanum.

An Oklahoma weather prophet says that the first blizzard will come down between November 1 and election day.

The Pillsbury fight on Kansas wheat includes Oklahoma, as well as Oklahoma, will probably hand Mr. Pillsbury a hot one.

Over at Glencoe Bob Neff's meeting was so poorly attended that you could see your breath in the air while he was speaking.

A good many of the Democrats in Oklahoma believe that when Neff is defeated this year Populism in Oklahoma will be ended.

In the county campaign in Woods county the result of the race for county attorney will be close. That is the Republican candidate's name.

As a matter of fact, the expected exodus from Galveston to Oklahoma did not take place. Very few people from the United States left the territory.

The Band Wagon calls on the Democratic campaign orators in that county to quit talking national politics and talk territorial issues on which people have a vote.

The county commissioners of Oklahoma county have refused the application of the Anti-Saloon League to cancel several saloon licenses. The League will maintain them.

The Augusta Headlight announces itself for McKinley, "A hero of the Civil War," for Roosevelt, "A hero of the Spanish-American war," and for Dennis Flynn, "A hero of the free homes war."

It is about time for Leslie Niblack to begin his great act of trying to make the people of Oklahoma believe that Bryan will carry New York. Leslie had Bryan carrying New York before the election in 1896.

George Popp was detained at Oklahoma City by a telegram from the sheriff of Marion county, Kansas. The sheriff charges him with cattle-stealing. Popp came back to Kansas to stand trial voluntarily. He says there is a mistake.

Country correspondence in Geary county, Kansas, says that the sheriff is in the stock since the continued rain of the past week. This same what would have been through long lines if the farmers had not been under obligation to throw with a certain machine. We predict all kinds of trouble for the next man who tries to sell a machine in this neighborhood, secured by farmers' notes, and advise him, quickly, to take a little out.

Perry Enterprise: Mrs. Fred Kretsch received word yesterday from Wuerzburg, Germany, that her mother, Mrs. Kretsch, had died the 24th of September. She had not seen her mother in 14 years. When Mrs. Kretsch was 13 years old she came to America, her mother intending to follow the next spring, but ill health and other matters prevented from time to time. The longing of the little girl as she looked forward to her mother's coming never faded, and as she grew to womanhood still that same longing hope that some day her heart's wish would be realized, and the sorrowful intelligence yesterday was a crushing blow.

Along the Kansas Nile.

The coal found at Atchison is similar to the West City product.

Atchison aspirants for coal vein is thicker than Leavenworth's.

The Pratt Republican's guess is that Kansas will give McKinley 3,000 plurality.

The anti-election quibbles in business circles has set it at last. There can be only two weeks of it.

Topika is asking for a recount by the census bureau. It claims that the enumerators missed lots of people.

The continuing interest in the Leavenworth Standard has passed from Dr. Nease to Edward Carroll, ex-state senator.

It is said that at Cottonwood Falls the other day Governor Neff was met by such a small "rally" that he refused to speak.

The railroads to the Republican and Democratic and Populist state campaign managers: "For this relief, much thanks."

W. W. Dunham, a prominent Populist of Sumner county, has joined the Republican party because of the Democrats' treatment of I. C. Campbell.

The Republicans of Kansas are looking for such a landslide that they expect to know how Kansas has gone shortly after midnight, election night.

The day after election, perhaps two days, the Democrats of Kansas will realize that the organization of the Sunflower League was a great, big, purple-eyed mistake.

Senator Harris is the only Democratic speaker in Kansas who handles in his speeches the North Carolina situation. Harris says the colored people should have their rights.

In their local columns some of the Populist papers are making hard anti-corruption arguments for Bryan. For the most part, however, the Populist papers are decidedly Democratic in tone, making the campaign against expansion.

Kansas is so much one way that the Republicans here think that the whole earth is going for McKinley. The average Kansas Republican is now expecting that Missouri will go for McKinley, Louisiana will go Republican before Missouri will.

A woman evangelist is causing excitement in western Kansas. She converts get "the Power" and fall over. Last Monday evening at Pratt one young woman was prostrated in this way four times. The people locally do not approve of it, and say it is hypodermic, not religion.

It is a fact that there are money lenders in Kansas against McKinley because his administration has hurt their business. "Why, ding it all" one said recently, "I can't loan money to a farmer. When a farmer wants money he goes to his neighbor and they don't even make a note, and save the revenue stamp."

P. W. Reed, a dry goods man of Lawrence, Kansas, has made a successful circular selling what he made in Kansas poor to Lawrence. He doesn't recall the real reason—that Kansas and Lawrence were the exception of Kansas have the dream of their retail trade stemmed off daily by Kansas City Missouri, and that Kansas men, Kansas legislators and Kansas merchants help in the Kansas City operation.

Fort Scott Monitor: Steve Lottifer is in possession of a book that is about 120 years old. It is an old account book of a cross-made carpenter, and contains some interesting accounts, in the early part of the century. It was used as a scrubbook and is filled with cross-grained scraps of wood, and is an account of the marriage of Frederick Tyler, to Miss. The relic was obtained from J. H. Carr and has been in the Carr family since a century.

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ON JANUARY 1, 1901, the Eagle will present Ten Free Scholarships in the famous International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., to the ten persons receiving the most votes.

The person receiving the largest number of votes will have the choice of any one of the entire ten Scholarships.

The person receiving the next largest number of votes, the second choice.

The person receiving the third largest number of votes, the third choice; and so on, until the ten receiving the most votes have each selected a Scholarship.

The only stipulation is that the person having first choice shall receive at least 500 votes; the second choice, 250 votes, and the third choice, 150 votes.

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5. You will be taught privately and confidentially.
6. You can have your teachers' written explanations always with you, to refer to and study repeatedly, and you will have to be thorough.
7. If backward in your studies, your teachers will give you inexhaustible attention; no lack of previous education need keep you from entering the Contest; if you really study, you will surely succeed.
8. If you wish to prepare for examinations, you will get the best kind of preparation, because you will learn to express yourself clearly in writing, and will remember what you write.
9. You will have no textbooks to buy.